The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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A Bloody Record!

ARGYLE, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., March 26, 1872.

Colonel E. D. Hall:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 23d inst., to be furnished with such information as I possessed, relating to the Lowreys and others of this county, I herewith furnish such facts as I have been able to gather during a residence of six years in the country, regretting at the same time, the impossibility of obtaining other than traditional accounts of Scuffletown and its population.

The mulattoes of Scuffletown are undoubtedly descendants of the aborigines, probably Tuscaroras or Cherokees; many of them, direct descendants of their Indian forefathers, bear decided Indian features and characteristics. There are among them a goodly number of half-breeds crossed with the whites—rarely ever with the negroes, and they never have been, as Mr. Townsend, in his letters to the New York *Herald* would seem to indicate, slaves, but always free. Many of the grandfathers or great grandfathers of the present stock owned large bodies of land, and in some instances slaves, and were generally respected by the better class of white farmers in the country.—Such was especially the case with the Lowreys. The grandfather of Allen Lowrey owned both land and slaves, and is said to have been educated to the extent that our common country schools afford. Allen Lowrey, the father of Henry Berry Lowrey, had ten sons, George, Patrick, William, Purdy, Sinclair, Murdock, Calvin, Stephen, Tom and Henry Berry—the latter the youngest. Several of them moved off to other States as they grew up.—Allen has twice married, or rather once married, and getting into some difficulties about land suits, or law suits of some kind, moved to South Carolina, where he remained about two years, during which time his wife married some other man, and he on his return married another woman. Marriage, in those days among free mulattoes or negro slaves, was not considered a very binding obligation. The above named sons, I think, are the progeny of the second wife or woman. Among these, and with Allen himself, lawsuits, taxes, &c., despoiled them of most of their lands; and they, like Indians generally, believing their cause just in all cases, could not clearly recognize the rights of the courts to sell their lands, and claimed that they had been defrauded of them.—Probably in some cases they were outwitted or defrauded by sharper men—such has been the fate of the Indian over since this country was first settled by the whites. What is here stated of the Lowreys may well apply to most of the inhabitants of Scuffletown who were formerly large land owners, and though nearly every family now holds small homesteads, they do not own lands to the extent they did in former years.

I am disposed to think, from what I hear here, that the Scuffletonians have degenerated rapidly in the last twenty-five or thirty years. Previous to about that time they were allowed to vote, were required to bear arms and muster, and were more generally mixed with the whites on terms of equality. Being found useful as voters they were tolerated by the whites. In 1835 the convention withdrew the right of suffrage from all free men of color, and also the right to bear arms; and being no longer useful to the whites as voters, and no longer allowed to mix with them as militia men, they were generally degraded to the level of negro slaves; or, in fact, in many instances, came to be looked down upon by the slaves as beneath them. This, of course, incensed them, and they began to look upon the whites as their enemies, and taught their children to despise them; and though policy dictated apparently good will, many of them being dependent upon the whites for employment, they were generally ready to aid any cause that afforded them a safe chance of retaliating on their white neighbors.—Other causes they had, too, to increase their enmity. During the war they were made subject to detail, and as slaves were made to work on fortifications, and from all I can gather, they were hunted and persecuted by some of the home guard and conscript officers. I am glad to be able to say that the majority of the home guard officers were humane, and had due regard to the condition of these men and their families in making their details. The opposite cases were exceptional; still, the whole system only served to incense them the more, and hence they were found ready and willing tools in the hands of General Sherman's soldiers, in their passage through this country, as pilots in their raids upon the white settlers. And hence, also, when the right to vote was accorded to them after the war, they were found by the leaders of the Republican party, as the freedmen were, ready and willing to join them in anything that would strike at the interest or standing of their white neighbors—seizing upon the hue and cry of Rebel, Kuklux, &c., to incite their leaders to most stringent measures to injure them, and, unfortunately, finding some few degenerated white natives, who were ready and willing to take up the cudgel, with them to inflict injury on their former neighbors and friends. These are principally the reasons for the venom of Henry Berry Lowrey and his gang against the white people of the county, and the reasons why the ballance of the population of Scuffletown are in sympathy with him and his gang. It remains now for me to trace, as far as I am able, the early career of Lowrey and his gang, promising that the members of his band are nearly related to him by blood or marriage.

Sometime in the fall or winter of 1863, Henry Berry Lowrey or one of his brothers, William, I think, fled to the swamps to escape detail to the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and while hiding out was joined by some three or four escaped federal prisoners from Florence, S. C. They established a camp in the Back Swamp, near the plantation of James P. Barnes and committed various depredations on stock, killing some of Barnes' hogs and sheep. Some time in January or February, 1864, the exact date I do not recollect, Jas. P. Barnes, while out turkey-hunting in the swamp, came upon their camp and charged them with the killing of his stock, threatening to inform the home guard officers of their whereabouts if they did not leave his neighborhood. Shortly afterwards Barnes was shot from an ambush on the side of the road by the two Lowreys while he was passing on his way home, from the post-officer, reading a newspaper. Barnes fell, though not killed and H. B. Lowrey; and his brother William and one of the escaped prisoners came out of the ambush and walked up to Barnes, and H. B. Lowrey, finding that he was not dead, kicked him and cursed him for threatening to set the home guard officers after them, and afterwards placed the muzzle of the gun to his face and fired, tearing nearly half of one side of his face off. They then left, and strange to say, Barnes lived until his brother Dr. John Barnes, who was attracted by the firing, came to his relief and got him home, sending for a magistrate at his request, before whom he deposed these facts. This was the first murder committed by Lowrey, who was at that time, some 18 or 20 years old; and this could not be claimed by Lowrey, as he has claimed for others of his numerous murders, that it was in retaliation for injuries inflicted on himself and family, for James P. Barnes, I am informed by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, was notoriously inoffensive, kind to his neighbors, even to the mulattoes, several of whom lived near him. I have myself heard two or three of the mulattoes express decided disapprobation of the killing of so good a man as Barnes, though never expressing an opinion as to who killed him.

The next murder committed by the Lowreys was that of James Brandt Harris, some time in August, 1864, and I must admit from the facts of the case as I have heard them, that they have been entitled to claim of revenge or retaliation for wrongs inflicted. Harris was not a native of this county, but a wagoner from the up country, who had settled in Scuffletown among the mulattoes, where he kept a small roadside store, selling liquors &c., to the Scuffletonians. He was charged with being too familiar with some of the wives and daughters of his customers, and from this cause first sprung enmities between himself and the Lowreys. After the breaking out of the war, Harris was appointed Sergeant, Lieutenant or something of conscription, and was engaged principally in hunting up mulattoes who had been detailed for work on the forts, and from all accounts he was one of the roughest of his class, overbearing and abusive to them. The gravest charge they bring against him was the killing of two sons of George Lowrey, cousins of H. B. Lowrey. The circumstances of the murder of these two young men, Allen and Wesley, were substantially as follows: Harris was ordered to report with these two men at Moss Neck Depot, and on attempting to arrest them, was resisted, when he called on some of the home guard to assist him, and to help guard them until they reached Moss Neck. When the arrest was made he handcuffed them, and started for his destination, accompanied by a squad of home guard. On arriving near Moss Neck he told the latter they might go back, as he could manage the rest of his prisoners the rest of the way by himself; and between the place where the squad parted with him and Moss Neck, the dead bodies of the two young men were shortly afterwards found, and the presumption of the Lowreys was that Harris had shot them; and for this they swore vengeance against him. Harris soon afterwards surrendered himself to the civil authorities, or gave bond for his appearance at court for trial the month afterwards, (September,) but he was shot by the Lowreys before court met. After the killing of Harris it is supposed that H. B. Lowrey was joined by some two or three others of the mulattoes, probably some of the same ones who have since formed a part of his band, and they continued fugitives from justice from that time. About the same time, whether just before or just after the murder of Harris, I have not been able to learn, a man by the name of Carlysle, was killed in the lower part of the county, which killing was charged to Lowrey and his gang, whether justly or unjustly, I cannot say. After this the depredations of the band consisted principally of petty thefts and robberies, or, as they called in foraging for a living, until some time in January, 1865, when they fell in with some twenty escaped federal prisoners from Florida, of mixed nationality, and headed by an officer. These they joined, and commenced a general system of robberies, the Lowreys piloting and participating in them. They soon became the terror of the county, though I have never heard of their committing any deeds of blood, only threatening those who hesitated about opening their doors. Some time in the latter part of February, they were reported as being on the Rockingham road, working their way up towards the upper end of the county; and the propriety of offering resistance was generally discussed among the farmers living on the road, most of them declaring that, as no effectual resistance could be offered to such a force, (they were variously stated at from twenty to fifty,) the best way was to open the doors to them and let them plunder at will, particularly as the county was then nearly depleted of men capable of bearing arms. On this discussion, my present wife, then the widow of Dr. Neill McNair, was included, and she expressed pretty warmly her appreciation of their want of nerve in determining to open their doors to a band of robbers, and vowed she would never open hers; that if they came in, they would have to break them down. At that time there was residing here with Mrs. McRae two families, her sister and family and her brother's wife and family. These two ladies consulted moderation, and the discussion continued until the afternoon of the 27th of February, when two young men, acquaintances of Mrs. McRae, came down from Richmond county on a visit of two or three days, and Mrs. McRae declaring that with such an addition to the defensive force, she would resist them to the last. On the same night, about twelve o'clock, the band came to the front [illegible] and demanded admittance. Mrs. [illegible] ran up stairs and aroused the two men, telling them that the robbers at the door. One of the young [illegible] wounded Confederate soldier, of [illegible] Townsend makes mention, had [illegible] with him, one a large naval revolver [illegible] the other a small pocket revolver [illegible] he brought down with him, ha[illegible] smaller one to Mrs. McRae. [illegible] reached the lower passage, the [illegible] had broken into one of the room[illegible] and were engaged in plundering. [illegible] opened the door and fired on one man who was on his knees over a trunk, which he was about breaking open. This frightened them and they sprang through the window, not seemingly anticipating any defence. They afterwards went to the wood-yard and got an axe and torches and came back, swearing they would break the door down and murder every one in the house. They commenced splitting the door pannels with the axe, and while doing so, one of the number stood immediately in front of the side light holding a torch for the others to see. The wounded soldier and Mrs. MacRae were stooping on the same side of the door, and just below the side light, watching their proceedings. As the man outside leaned his back against the sash, the young soldier placed the muzzle of his pistol against [illegible] and fired, driving the ball through the man, a little below the shoulder [illegible] ing forward on his face, pitched [illegible] out in the yard. This [illegible] fusion outside, and the parties [illegible] their murdered comrade and carried [illegible] out of the front gate some distance, [illegible] ing they would come back and have [illegible] venge. They did return in a few minutes, bringing other torches with them, and as they approached the steps fired a volley through the side lights, shivering the glass, and almost blinding the young man with the particles which were knocked into his face and eyes, and cutting Mrs. MacRae's neck slightly. Fortunately the shots did not strike either, but lodged in the ceiling overhead. After this the door gave way, and the party rushed in. Before they did, however, Mrs. MacRae had pushed the young man into a room, and met them herself; and on being questioned as to who had fired the shot through the glass, declared she had done it herself. At this a mulatto, three of whom had entered with the crowd, swore he would kill her, and raised his gun for the purpose, but the officer in command ordered him to desist, and threatened to shoot any man who offered her violence. His threat however, did not prevent the mulatto, whom she took to be H. B. Lowrey, from striking her a severe lick in the back with the butt of his gun, as she walked down the passage ahead of him. The officer again interfered, and shoved Lowrey back. After this no further violence was offered, but the crowd began to help themselves to whatever they found to suit them, taking all the silver, jewelry, &c., they could find, together with a quantity of clothing, blankets, &c. The day after the attack at Argyle, several of the neighbors assembled here, and determined to obtain the assistance of a small body of the home guard, who were stationed above here, and follow the robbers. Accordingly, next day they assembled to the number of twenty-five or thirty, and followed on to Scuffletown, where the band were reported to have halted to divide their plunder. The band had disappeared, however, before they got to Scuffletown. The party then hearing that H. B. and William Lowrey were at their father's (Allen Lowrey's) house, proceeded there and arrested the three—Allen, H. B. and William—and held them prisoners, while some of the party searched the premises, and found in a cave under the house stolen goods of various kinds, guns, pistols, &c., some of which were recognized as the property of some of the party present. They then held a consultation, and some of the party voted for shooting the three others, and generally the older men of the party, counseled moderation and advised that they should be carried to Lumberton to be dealt with by the law. The others, however prevailed, declaring that they would be liberated by Sherman's army, who were then daily expected to reach this county, and declaring that H. B. and William deserved shooting for the two murders they were known to have committed. They finally tied the three, and a squad stepped off to shoot them, but just before the firing commenced, H. B. Lowrey burst his bonds and fled, escaping to the swamp, which was close by. The other two, Allen and his son William, were then shot. Some other rash measures were proposed, but overruled. After this, H. B. Lowrey was joined by his brothers Stephen and Tom, and by the two Strongs, Boss Strong, a mere boy at that time, and commenced a regular course of crime. They were afterwards joined by Henderson Oxendine and George Applewhite, the latter a negro, having for wife Oxendine's sister. The crimes commited by this gang of outlaws after this organization, are too well known to require me to trace them out in all their sickening and bloody records. Suffice it to say that they are chargeable with some seventeen brutal murders, in only one of which they can claim any show of justification, even if revenge might be admitted as an excuse for murder. It only remains for me now to correct a few of Mr. Townsend's false statements, and then have done with the details of a set of the veriest fiends who have cursed this county for eight years, not so much by their own prowess as by the aid and comfort afforded them by their own class, as well as by the countenance of men who ought to frown down crime in every case, but who have made use of this gang to persecute their neighbors and breed contention and strife in the county.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Townsend, has devoted a short paragraph in one of his letters to the two McLeans, in which occurs the greatest misrepresentation of the elder of the two. I can, of course, readily suppose that Mr. Townsend had no motive whatever for aspersing the character of a good man, unless, as his letter would seem to indi[illegible] he intended to become the [illegible]reys. I am rather [illegible]aritable view that [illegible] some bitter [illegible] took that [illegible] his memory [illegible]ordock A. [illegible] his coun[illegible]ion pass [illegible]ich ap[illegible]ture. I [illegible] McLean [illegible]oung [illegible] race, [illegible] his life was [illegible] time of his death the [illegible] my had been [illegible] by order [illegible]ntain General, and [illegible] sent to [illegible] at Eureka, in d[illegible] of fifty [illegible] regiment, to serve two weeks, and then be relieved by other details. Mr. A. McLean had served two weeks, and returned home only to find that his brother Hugh was detailed for the following two weeks. Hugh being in feeble health, Murdock determined that he should remain at home and he would serve two weeks more in his stead, and it was while driving over to the depot to take the cars—Hugh going to take the horse and buggy back home—that they were both shot.

Another instance where a foul-mouthed hypocrite has made use of Mr. Townsend's pen, to asperse a good and pure man, is in the case of Rev. J. H. Coble. This gentleman is above to defend his own cause, but as I am dealing with facts in connection with the Lowrey gang, I will state what I have heard from parties who were present at the killing of Allen and William Lowrey. Mr. Townsend calls Mr. Coble the high priest of the devil, and states that he fired off his prayer and his shot gun at the same time at the two Lowreys. This is simply false. Mr. Coble is represented as having been *earnest* in his endeavors to quell the passions of the parties who advocated the shooting of the Lowreys and counseled an appeal to the only [illegible]er tribunal—the law—and [illegible] found that his advice avail[illegible] offer up an earnest prayer [illegible] of the two who were about to be [illegible] afterwards, when some of the [illegible] sisted upon 'wiping out the whole family,' he interfered so decidedly [illegible] vented further bloodshed and [illegible] the life of Allen Lowrey's wife. It is easy for us here to guess from whom Mr. Townsend gets such information in regard to the two persons named, and we know that the parties are [illegible] their own heads in attempting to butt honest people.

It is only necessary to cite [illegible] of the source from whence such information as he publishes come[illegible] ted" "pious" "old aunt Phœbe," [illegible] he speaks, is miscalled both in [illegible] character; she is the hardest [illegible] this entire settlement, can out-drink, [illegible] and out-lie anything in the shape of a negro that I have ever met with.

Respectfully yours,
ALEX. MacRAE.

What Dispepsia may End in.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a Powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful and infallible tonic and alerative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when in has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittants, and other epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended on.

"Dutch" Heinrich, recently convicted, in New York, of stealing bonds and a note, sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, is said to have stolen $1,000,000 in the last ten years.

Meningitis.

Cerebro spinal meningitis, which from a local event has become somewhat of a catchword in Baltimore, is, in truth, a most deadly disease, whether called by the above high sounding title or its old name of "spotted fever," or a newly proposed one of "cerebro-spinal fever," and instances of recovery are rare. A Brooklyn physician who has succeeded in getting two patients seized by it into a convalescent state, was at once interviewed by a newspaper reporter. Following somewhat the idea of Chinese doctors, who consider the stomach the seat of the brain, this physician introduces the following prescription into the abdominal region: "Bromide of potassium, to prevent further congestion, opium for the delirium, a supportive treatment in the shape of wine whey, beef tea, &c., to sustain the system." He also applies counter irritation to the parts of the spine affected. This cheerful treatment is, in his opinion, the solution of the medical problem of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and any person attacked by the disease who passes the crisis, may hope with careful attention to recover full strength in about two months. The doctor's theory is that inflammation, caused by the first attack, can no more be cured than the neck when once broken can be set, and must be allowed to spend itself; but that additional irritation can and will be prevented if his advice is followed. The practical value of these cases we leave to be determined by medical men, and if, as usual, they differ, we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any further discussion, let them settle it in a strictly professional way.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Indian [illegible] Iowa.

The Dubuque [illegible]ys that at the base of what is known as Capitola Bluff, seven from miles Lansing, there's an [illegible] idol manufactured out of the soli[illegible] which has stood there [illegible] many centuries, but which must [illegible] removed to make room [illegible] road. At a little [illegible] the idol resembles a huge [illegible] passing upon its haunches. The stra[illegible] is still held in the u[illegible] by all Indians, and the [illegible] pass up and down [illegible] stop and endeavor [illegible] with liberal presents of [illegible] gaudy colored [illegible] tongue, etc. There it sits at the base of the bluff, mute and [illegible] with expressionless [illegible] over the bosom of the mighty river that [illegible] at [illegible] feet, never mourning [illegible] like another sphynx. [illegible] on the throne of the idol [illegible] ed for the road-bed, and [illegible] pressionless god, whose [illegible] bathed in the morning [illegible] many centuries, must [illegible] distance from this is a sm[illegible] had evidently been placed [illegible] of the bluff, but by some [illegible] ture was overturned centuries [illegible] pitched into the river. During high water it is completely covered, but in low-water the head and part of the body are distinctly visible.

[illegible] as a Farmer.

[illegible] Washington, at [illegible] thousand [illegible] to about [illegible] vided into [illegible] of conv[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]so, three and [illegible] [illegible] in pleasant [illegible] engaged in ma[illegible] improvement of [illegible] of the extent of his farming [illegible] may be found from the following: In 1787 he had five hundred and [illegible] acres it grass; sowed one hundred [illegible] of oats; seven hundred [illegible] with [illegible] and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of [illegible] hundred and forty horses; one hundred and twelve cows; two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, [illegible] five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the whole year, when the carts and the state of the weather would permit. In 1799 he [illegible] hundred and fifty hogs for [illegible] own family, and [illegible] for his negroes, for wh[illegible] great [illegible]

How Long Shall we Sleep?

The fact is, that [illegible] becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising becomes impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours sleep a day will do very well for a ploughman or a bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him, who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed, nor early to rise is altogether wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Monroe Grady, an employee on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, was killed in Wilmington, Friday, by being caught between the cars, while in the act of uncoupling them.

Philadelphia has over 2,000 acres of ground devoted to parks within city limits.

Circassian girls are plenty and cheap in the market of Constantinople this year.

Hydrophobia is prevalent in Great Britain.

OPIUM-EATING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A report by Dr. F. E. Oliver, of Boston, states that on inquiry among the druggists of Boston it is found that there are many regular customers for opium. One druggist says that although he never sells it without a physician's order, he has on an average, five or six applications for it daily, in some one of its forms. Two other prominent druggists have each six habitual purchasers. Several report one or two. Much seems to depend on locality. In the more public streets, and in parts of the city where those addicted to the habit mostly reside, the sales are much larger.

In Worcester one druggist reports that "opium is used to an alarming extent in that community."

In Charleston inquiry was made at eighteen druggists' shops. Of these, "eleven had at present no regular customers; one never sells except on prescription; the remaining six report sales to regular purchasers of opium as follows; each shop has an average of two, the largest number of any one being four."

In Chicopee, the druggists report that they have a great many regular customers. Many others in various parts of the State speak of the habit as quite prevalent. A prominent druggist of Boston states that "the sales of opium preparations to the country trade is out of all proportions to those of other drugs."

From these statements the inference is unavoidable that the opium habit is more or less prevalent in many parts of the State, and although it may be impossible to estimate it, the number addicted to the drug must be very considerable.

GREAT LOSS OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.—Both [illegible]nate cold weather and the drouth have [illegible]ed an immense loss of cattle in [illegible]tions of Texas. Indeed, the [illegible] not received for many [illegible] a severe blow. According to the [illegible]apers it is estimated that 200,- [illegible] died during the past [illegible] in Western Texas. The [illegible] has been [illegible]earful [illegible] on the Gaudalupe and Nueces [illegible] In Goliad alone 30,000 animals [illegible]en [illegible]ed, and about an equal [illegible]ber [illegible] Patricia and Karnes counties.

The San Antonio [illegible]s that in a space of [illegible] one [illegible] 1,000 or more [illegible] have been [illegible]ed. Within [illegible] near Kenne[illegible] [illegible]ore have [illegible] been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE KEY NOTE.

Cooper Institute Meeting—The Masses in Attendance—Civil Service Reform Demanded—One Term the Corner-Stone—Firm hostility to Centralization—Speech of Senator Trumbull—Amnesty, Integrity and Honesty—The Remedy with the people—Carl Schurz on the Administration—Scorching Review of its Course—Complete Constitutional Victory Predicted—Mr. Greeley Gives in his Allegiance—Senator Fenton sees the Necessity.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The meeting of Republicans favoring the Cincinnati Convention at Cooper Institute to-night was one of the largest in numbers and most imposing in composition over held in this city. The opening of the meeting was announced for eight o'clock, but hours before the large hall of the Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity. Throngs were unable to gain admission. Colonel Frederick A. Conkling presided. Among the

VICE PRESIDENTS

were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Toucey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Charles A. Dana, Marshall O. Roberts, Judge Blatchford, Samuel Sinclair, General John A. Dix, and a number of prominent German citizens. The following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

was adopted at the opening of the meeting:

That the political action of individuals and Conventions should be free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not, under fear of unjust official interference in their affairs be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes; that public offices are, or should be, created for public convenience, not as rewards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement; that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the law; that the triumph of the Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country; that the success of these principles in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual; that the prosperity of the country demands thorough, radical and immediate reform in all departments of the public service—civil, military and naval—and that the one-term principle for the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

At a quarter before eight o'clock Senators Schurz and Trumbull arrived and were greeted enthusiastically.

At 8 o'clock Colonel Conkling introduced

SENATOR TRUMBULL

who said: "There are several causes for the dissatisfaction of the people, which I can only briefly allude to. But one cause of complaint, which produces the alienation of the late insurrectory States, and keeps alive the hates and animosities engendered by the war, is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for them had passed away. In consequence of this continuance the governments in the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced, and [illegible] States.

[illegible] ADVENTURERS,

who have plundered the people of these States [illegible] than you in the city of New York have been plundered by your [illegible] Why are these disabilities continued? Why [illegible] and all the people entranchised? [illegible] there are two causes, and [illegible] the other political [Applause.] [illegible] mercenary one is that those adventurers exclude from offices in all these States former leading men of large experience and capacity, who, although they were traitors during the war, were

NOT THIEVES NOR PLUNDERERS.

Their exclusion has thrown these governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule, and the debts of the Southern States have been swollen in some instances twenty fold from what they were before the war began. One great measure, then, which is demanded in the name of honesty, in the name of peace, and best interests of all, is the passage of a general bill removing political disabilities. Another cause of complaint among the people is the way in which [illegible] age of the Government is

USED AS SO MUCH MONEY

to carry elections, and not in the interest of a party even. It does not rise to that high dignity, but in the interest of a fraction of a party. The civil service system is parent of many, very many evils which I cannot stop to point out. The officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform [illegible] duties required, soon they are [illegible] and others substituted who will [illegible] in politics. Of the

TENDENCY TO THE CENTRALIZATION

of the Government the Senator said: "If this system of encroachment is permitted to go on, the day is not far distant when our republican system, based on the idea of a division of powers between the Federal Government and the States, will be transformed into one imperial despotism, with all the powers at Washington; and I care not whether that power is exercised by a single person as a monarch or by 500 persons called a congress, it is equally a despotism, [applause,] and the doctrine is now boldly proclaimed by men high in authority that the States of this Union have such powers only as are conferred by the Constitution of the United States, when directly the reverse is true. Another matter is complained of, justly perhaps, more loudly than any other; that is the abuses and corruption of the Government. There seems the form of

CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF OFFICIALS.

You hear in New York first disclosed robberies which are being practised by those in authority, and that awakened a public sentiment that caused the people all over the land to look to their officials in the Government of the United States. Although we have not been able to unearth and disclose all the corruptions; in fact, I think we have only just seen the

SURFACE OF WHAT EXISTS BELOW,

still enough has been discovered to show that abuses exist."

Dilating upon the excessive expenditures of the Government and the reforms necessary, the Senator said: "But as I said, we have been unable to bring this about through the instrumentality now exercising control—and why? Because the machinery of the Government, the machinery of the Republican party, is in the hands of

SIXTY THOUSAND OFFICE-HOLDERS

of this country. They control the Republican party by packing conventions and otherwise, through the instrumentality of members of Congress and others acting with them, to whom they owe their places, and to whom members in turn, many of them, owe their seats in Congress. How, then, is a remedy to be obtained? Must the people submit? Are these encroachments upon the rights of the people to continue; this collection of taxes to be squandered among the hirelings of party, until the people find themselves bound hand and foot to a central power at Washington that taxes them at will and squanders money among its favorites as it pleases?

YES, THERE IS A REMEDY.

But that remedy must come from the people. You cannot obtain it from politicians, and it will take a bold, energetic, and resolute people to accomplish this relief. The Republican party has a noble record. It has performed many noble deeds, party ties and party affiliations and force of habit are strong. Men dislike to break these ties and sunder those associations, and will only do it from a stern sense of justice; but there is that feeling, I am glad to believe, in the country that will arouse its honest sentiment, and lead to a correction of these abuses. A notice has been given that there will be a meeting of Independent Republicans in the city of Cincinnati on the first day of May next. That will be a meeting not of office-holders, assembled for the purpose of devising schemes to hoodwink the people and mislead them by prostituting the name of the great party to their wicked schemes, but

A MEETING OF HONEST SINCERE MEN,

determined to bring about a reform and purification of the Government. I am glad to say that indications are that the best element of the Republican party will be assembled on that occasion, and this can, if you will, (it is in your hands,) be made a success. But to make it a success, Republicans must be prepared to face and put down the minions of a party,

THE DEMAGOGUES, HIRELINGS, THIEVES AND ROBBERS

who plunder the people, and who will excommunicate you from what they call "the party," because they set themselves up to be the Republican party."

Senator Trumbull spoke at length, and in the conclusion of his remarks, alluded to Gen. Grant being as dead politically as Gen. Jackson is physically.

SENATOR SCHURZ

followed Mr. Trumbull with a lengthy address in similar strain. He said: "My own conviction is, that not only in the continued political disabilities, not only in the tendency to disregard constitutional limitations, not only in abuses of the patronage of the government, but also the methods of taxation, the needs and necessities of the war have left behind them, and the great [illegible] you find. Among them, for instance, the practice of adjusting [illegible] with regard to the needs of the [illegible] to secure especial advantages to favored interests. In the broad principle laid down in the call for the Cincinnati Convention that needless burdens shall not be imposed upon the people, and that taxation shall be in accordance with that principle, will rid taxation of many of its greatest abuses."

In relation to the

SECURITY QUESTION,

he [illegible] It is true the President, in his last [illegible] message, said a good word for amnesty, but it is also true that his most trusted and powerful friends, his very loud-[illegible] are throwing every possi-[illegible] the way, and we have to see the first instance yet, when a friend of amnesty is considered a friend of the Administration, and the

BATTLE CRIES OF THE CIVIL WAR ARE REVIVED

by those old prejudices, and the resentments are kept alive as a stock of political capital to secure the re-election of the same President who first appeared in political life with the fair promises of universal peace [illegible] for amnesty, has [illegible] most vociferous [illegible] of his most [illegible] friends." [illegible] Administration for [illegible] of

[illegible] OF POWER,

and acts of [illegible], the Senator said: "What is [illegible]? It is that the central power may do what its pleasure may dictate, and that the Constitution and laws are to be constructed in accordance with its acts. No; worse than that; we are told that the people do not care about these trifles, and that those who raise their protest against them must be set down as captious fault-finders and disappointed soreheads.

"Well, if it be true that large numbers of the people do not care about the observance of the laws and the maintainance of those constitutional principles, which form every bulwark of your rights and liberties; if it be true that the great Republican party is controlled by influences which are ready to sacrifice the sanctity of the laws and constitution to party, then I say it is high time that those who cherish [illegible] should [illegible] with patriotic determination to

DEFEND THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION

not only against arbitrary assumption, but against equally dangerous indifference; not only against an opposite party, but even against their own, if it be necessary. It is indeed time that they should not confine themselves to mere protests to be followed by pusillanimous acquiescence and submission to party dictation, but it is time that they should act, and act with all the means which free institutions and the spirit of a free people put at their disposal. Not merely words, but action is needed, that this Republic, be happily freed from every species of arbitrary rule; that the Constitution, not only with the grants of power it makes, but also the restraints of power which it imposes, shall again assume its supreme authority; that the self government of the people shall be respected in its legitimate sphere; that the law of the land shall again be law not only for those who are governed, but equally for those who govern, and that the whole people of the Republic shall again be inspired with a clear appreciation of the meaning and value of

CONSTITUTIONAL RULE.

and a just sense of their rights and obligations. The time has indeed come when the effort must be made, and I confidently trust there are still men enough in the Republican ranks whom the power of the party whip will not deter from what they honestly conceive to be their patriotic duty." Dilating upon the subject of jobbery and speculation, engendered by the war, he proceeded: Has the example of those in high and conspicuous places been such as to provoke the

SPREAD OF SELFISH GREED?

Has that high standard been set of noble and disinterested devotion to the public interest? I will not go into an odious criticism of details from him who thus may read the history of our times; but surely I may say, without exaggeration, that nepotism has been practiced far more recklessly and scandalously than anything that was ever before witnessed in the history of this country.

Such a nepotism is certainly fearless, and calculated to impress the public service and the people with the idea that devotion to the public good should be the inspiring motive of those entrusted with authority rather than with the other impression that he who is put in office may, with perfect propriety, first use his opportunities to

TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF AND HIS KIN.

The influence of such an example cannot fail to be wildely demoralizing where it is set by those who fill the highest place of honor and authority. The administration of the Government was no longer worthy of the Republican party. Probably more corruption existed under Andrew Jackson than under Grant, but greater efforts are now made to cover it up than then. The only remedy was the reform of civil service, which could not be successfully carried out by a President who ruled for

HIS OWN AND HIS FRIENDS INTERESTS.

This was one of the great measures of the Cincinnati Convention. Here its friends would be able to act independently without fear of Custom-house control or Presidential interferance. He and his friends had been called disappointed men. They were disappointed—that the high aims of the party had not been realized and thousands of Republicans sympathize with them. Thousands would go with them. But they feared for the integrity of the party. That integrity might have been maintained if the party fulfilled the great requirements of the times. If it was not, and if it had drifted [illegible] and abuses so comm[illegible] tions, after [illegible] when, with [illegible]

SEL[illegible]

invades [illegible] party to [illegible] that [illegible] there [illegible] duty [illegible] abo[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] times. [Ap[illegible]

Transformations of parties must [illegible] slow, perhaps than some, but [illegible] [illegible] anticipate.

Mr. [illegible] closed [illegible] exhorting [illegible] public [illegible] to join the [illegible] movement [illegible] not stop [illegible]. He said: "I [illegible] over-sanguine man, nor yet quite inexperienced in judging of the growth of public opinion in this country, and I venture to predict in all soberness to all who hear me that before the year is over, you will see that the banner of constitutional government and reform which we now bear will be planted over the Capitol of the Republic."

The speaker retired amidst enthusiastic plaudits. The cheering was over and over again renewed, the audience standing. At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's speech

MR. GREELEY WAS CALLED FOR

and addressed the crowd briefly on local topics. He announced that he and his political friends would not attend the State Convention at Elmira. They were going to be represented at Cincinnati first, and afterwards at such State Convention as those sympathising with them might call.

He denounced strongly the control exercised by the office-holding faction over the Conventions in their State, and closed with the declaration that he should put it aside and go with the non-office-holding Republicans to Cincinnati.

A letter was read from Senator Fenton, stating that the movement for reform and purity of the Government in the State and nation, and also to secure at the head of affairs a Republican statesman trained in Republican ideas has his cordial sympathy. It was the sentiment of the hour.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

A man named W. H. Johes, *alias* Rosser, *alias* Scott and as he says twenty other *aliases* was arrested by Deputy Sheriff, John T[illegible] on Friday last, on a charge of horse stealing. Jones had in his possession a [illegible] bay mare about seven years old, with white hind legs and a scar on left hind leg above knee,—looks like a scar caused by a burn. Jones is a young man, probably not over thirty years of age. He is of medium size and weighs about 145 pounds; light, sallow complexion, light thin whiskers and small mustache.—Hair a shade darker than whiskers. Small restless black eyes. Height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches. Has a very respectable appearance.

On Monday Judge Dick granted a writ of *habeas corpas* and had Jones brought before him that day. On a full hearing the Judge acting as a committing magistrate remanded Jones to jail until Thursday, April 11th, at 3 P. M., at which time he will be brought before him for examination.

Mr. *alias* Jones is supposed to be the leader of a gang of horse-thieves that has infested this country for the past four years. He and his partner left Butner's hotel in Salem one night about two years ago, and the same night two horses were stolen from Mr. Starbuck. Mr. S. had two saddles which were taken at the same time. A man now in the penitentiary says that Jones stole Mr Strbuck's horses, and that they were taken to Cincinnati and shipped down the river. He says there is a well organized band of horse thieves in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Frazier of Trinity College had a fine horse stolen about a month ago. He says his horse was seen in the possession of a man who answers Jones description exactly.—*Greensboro New North State.*

Reports continue to come in of outrages committed by Mexicans on the borders of Texas. The Washington Cabinet has decided that a force of cavalry shall be immediately sent to the border. The President has become convinced that the outrages are so frequent and serious that Congress ought to take some action looking to their suppression. He has, therefore, requested Secretary Fish to prepare as complete a Statement of these outrages as he can procure and will transmit it to Congress with a message recommending immediate legislation.

The Ohio Temperance Law is already bearing fruit. A lady of Zanesville has instituted suits against five liquor dealers, and the owners of the property which they occupy, for selling liquor to her husband (formerly cashier of one of the Zanesville banks), and alleges damages in each case at $10,000—$50,000 in all.

The Peoples' Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18. 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of MAY next.

County Convention.

The Conservatives of Davidson County are requested to assemble in Convention, at the Court-House in Lexington, on **Monday, the 29th day of April, 1872,** being the first week of the Superior Court, (on the adjournment of Court at noon, for recess) for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Davidson County in the State Convention to be held at Greensboro, on the 1st day of May next; and also in the Congressional District Convention to be held when and where the Executive Committee of the District shall appoint.

All persons, without regard to party, who are opposed to fraud, corruption and extravagance, and who favor a cheap government and amendments to the State Constitution, are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 13th, 1872.

Dissatisfied Republicans.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the Republican party is losing ground by divisions among themselves.

This party has ruled the country since March, 1861, and at the end of the war was stronger than ever, and might, by proper management, have drawn all parties upon its broad platform. But, instead of using those conciliatory measures which are sure to disarm prejudice, dislike, and distrust, this party, after the death of Lincoln inaugurated a series of humiliating requirements of the conquered States, that it took a long time before these would-be rulers could find it convenient to recognize those States as properly reconstructed—then only after they had been nearly run by a horde of carpet-baggers of the [illegible]ttlefield stripe, or even worse.

[illegible]deed, at this late day, we hear the [illegible]ical office-holders declaring that the native intelligence of the Sonth is unfit for representing the people in the various official branches of the government, by refusing to remove their disabilities to hold office. We will mention a few names, by way of illustration: Gov. Graham, Gov. Vance, Hon. A. M. Scales, and others.

Gen. Ransom, whose disabilities have been removed, is kept out of his seat by the pretended claims of carpet-bagger Abbott. So much for the spiteful legislation of the Radical party. They have sown the wind and may reap the whirlwind from a quarter they little dreamed of twelve months ago.

We give a few brief paragraphs which indicate the quarter from whence the storm will probably come. The platform [illegible] Liberal Republicans seems to be "OPPOSITION TO MISRULE." It is [illegible] all that is needed. Everybody can understand and endorse such a motto.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

An immense Liberal Republican movement is in progress in Springfield, Illinois, which will result in a call for a State Convention to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The call will be signed by most of the prominent Republicans of the State.

Springfield, Mass., speaks through Gen. Wm. F. Barblett, who was counted for Grant, and he says he is willing, with many good Republicans, to support a man whose administration shall be above investigation, who cannot be used or abused by any set of selfish politicians of any party; who will illustrate the true meaning of "Civil Service Reform" by benefiting and enriching the nation and not the individual.

OHIO. *Washington*, April 5.—An Ohio Congressman has received a letter to-day from one of the oldest Republican editors in the State, who writes that he had new evidence daily that a very general degree of dissatisfaction exists among the most intelligent Republicans against General Grant's administration. They condemn his selfishness and nepotism, and the support he gives to a certain class of politicians in whom the people have not confidence.

WISCONSIN.—The Liberal Republicans of Milwaukee are moving and are determined that Wisconsin shall be represented in the Cincinnati Convention by the ablest men of the State.

NEW YORK.—The Young Republicans of New York City are forming anti-Grant clubs, some thirty having been already established.

It is reported that Mr. Dorshelmer, a prominent Buffalo politician, has, in company with another gentleman, been conversing with the leading Republicans here, among others Marshall O. Roberts and A. T. Stewart, many of whom have expressed their intention of attending the Cincinnati Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The recent Republican Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 10th inst., nominated Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, which gives general dissatisfaction all over the State. The Philadelphia "*Press*" says, "We believe it to be a most inauspicious selection." The whole Convention was managed by the "Office-holders Ring."

Republicans of high standing will go to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A terrible accident occurred to-day, on the Midland railroad, near Hackensack. The saddle river bridge gave way and precipitated a train into the river. John Doreman, the breakman, was instantly killed, and twenty-five or thirty persons were taken from the wreck more or less injured. The baggage master had both legs broken. David Blanville, conductor, was badly burned about the head, and lies in a precarious condition. Judge Wortendy, of Bergen county, was also badly injured.

New York is getting seriously alarmed about the small pox. There were 115 deaths from disease there during the week ending Mach 23. Of these 115 deaths not one of the persons had been successfully vaccinated.

It is with great pleasure that we refer the reader to a synopsis of the proceedings of the great Liberal Republican meeting held in the Cooper Institute in New York City, on the evening of 12th. It is looked upon as the first gun of the coming Presidential campaign, under the most imposing circumstances.

We glean the following from a leading New York paper: "The great tide of national reform, which has swelled for months past through the length and breadth of the land with irresistible volume, rose to its highest point and swept everything before it. Never since the Institute was built has such a tremendous audience filled the large half of that building, in the square and on the sidewalk in front of the Institute.

A dense crowd congregated at an early hour and strove, long after it was announced that the Hall was filled, to gain an entrance within.

At seven o'clock the police refused to admit any more persons within the doorway, and the stairways were then jammed to suffocation, outlets to main hall blockaded, while the hall was packed with excited, cheering masses of struggling humanity. To estimate the size of the crowd would be impossible, but its enough to say there were thousands present and almost as many turned away without gaining admission."

The crowd was as respectable as it was large and comprised many of the most prominent citizens of New York; but all classes were present on the occasion, as the Liberal Reform movement is now being hailed every where to be in favor of sound statemanship and against the abuse of good government.

Later advices from Washington represent the Radicals as as becoming very uneasy, as the Liberal reform movement is gaining ground every day, and good and true men, irrespective of old party predilections, are enlisting under its banner.

South Carolina.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Spartanburg, S. C., received in New York by a mercantile firm of that city from a South Carolina correspondent, and published by the *Journal of Commerce:*

"Business is very dull here at present. The country is in such a disturbed state now there is nothing doing. The deputy United States officers with troops of soldiers are scouting the country day and night, arresting men everywhere. They are bringing old men, some of them of eighty and ninety years, some even on crutches, and lodging them in jail. Some of these old men, I feel satisfied, have not been away from their homes a night for ten or twenty years. Hundreds are leaving the country because no man knows whose turn may come next. The officers will take perfectly innocent men, and throw them into prison for a length of time without preferring charges against them, and extort money out of them and then turn them loose. We have a perfect reign of terror here. Troops are under arms and galloping in every direction. This region was never in fact more quiet and peaceable than it is now. Money and politics seem to be the objects of the raid. You will scarcely see a citizen passing in the streets; and as for crops there will be very little made this year if this thing goes on any longer. I am told these fellows get fifty dollars for each arrest, which reward seems to be the great motive power. I saw them bring in some old men, to-day, who could hardly walk. I hope you gentlemen will be as lenient as possible; I have a good deal of money out, which I cannot collect at present."

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The most reliable advices from the scene of the explosion of the steamer Oceanicus puts the number of lost at between sixty and seventy.—The details are horrible.

Later.—The Belle, of St. Louis, has arrived with twenty-eight survivors and seven bodies of persons who died during the passage. The books and papers of the Oceanicus are lost, and consequently a list of the lost is impossible. The dead on the boat presented a horrible appearance, their bodies being swollen, and many of them were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been entirely scalded off.

George Keithley, the first engineer, who was on watch when the explosion occurred, says the boat had just struck a bar, and the engines had stopped. The force of the explosion was terrible. One of the boilers was blown back to the cylinders, and the whole forward part, including the pilot-house and forward state-rooms were scattered right and left. The boat took fire instantly, and the startled and half-nude passengers who were not killed awoke to a terrible reality. But one boat was left, and that was badly broken. The officers did all they could to assist the passengers. Captain Reeder and his clerk, Henry M. Worsham, gathered together the life preservers that were left in the back part of the cabin, and distributed them to the half-distracted passengers.—There were but two females on board—Mrs. Constable and a chambermaid named Wallace.

A really wonderful escape from being cut to pieces occurred on an English line of railway a week or two ago. A young man employed by the London and Northeastern Company as coke filler at a certain station was returning home from work, when he jumped upon the step of a passing goods engine, to ride to a certain crossing, a few hundred yards southward. In the darkness he was unobserved by the driver, who, therefore, did not slacken for him to get down, and thus owing to the impetus of the engine, he was not able to bring up, when he leaped off until he had run into the four foot of the next line of rails. Scarcely had his foot touched the the ground, when a down train came up at a speed of fully twelve miles an hour, and before he could escape he was struck by the foot of the engine and thrown face downwards between the rails, where h lay until the entire train—in which there were nearly a score pair of wheels—passed over the prostrate body without touching it. Beyond a few slight bruises and scratches, he found himself little the worse for his hair-breath escape.

Cincinnati, April 10.—The flood in Licking river is unprecedented. One hundred and twenty-five coal-boats, with a million bushels of coal, destroyed. The Ohio river has risen twenty-five feet in twenty-four hours, and is still rising. Many disasters reported.

The steamer Kafraria will carry 18,000 bushels of oysters from Norfolk, Va., to be replanted in France.

A Terrible Visitation.

The cable, on Monday, 8th inst., brought us the intelligence of the destruction, by an earthquake, of half of the once famous city of Antioch, Syria. This ancient city, in the time of Chrysostom had a population of 200,000, and for 600 years it fully deserved the title which Plinny gave it of "Queen of the East," but few cities have suffered such vicissitudes of fortune.—Abont 145, B. C., 100,000 of its inhabitants perished in a war with the Jews under Jonathan, one of the Macabees. In A. D. 115, it was almost utterly ruined by an earthquake, but was rebuilt in its ancient splendor by the contributions and influene of the emperor Trajan. In 155 it was destroyed by fire, and restored by Antonius Pius. In 331, it was visited by a famine so dreadful, that a bushel of wheat sold for 400 pieces of silver; while in the years 458, 526, and 587, it was visited by earthquakes, and on each occasion almost entirely ruined. In 634 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, in 975 was re-annexed to the Roman Empire, in 1098 was taken by the Crusaders, and was extinguished as a powerful city in 1278 by Bibaro, Sultan of Egypt. It has never recovered, however, from the effects of the earthquake of 1822, and the last records report it as having had 6,000 inhabitants.

Simultaneously comes a telegram from Mexico which states that an earthquake was observed in the city of Mexico, and other parts of the republic on the 26th ult., the day of the calamity in Inyo county, California. Consequently it may be fairly surmised that the shock was experienced all over the world. Of all the calamities to which man is exposed, there are none of so fearful a character as earthquakes; none involve such terrible destruction to life and property.—There are none of the approach of which he is less forewarned, and none against which he can take fewer precautions. The very mysteriousness of the danger oppresses him with horror. He is ignorant in what form it is most imminent, or in what direction to seek a way of escape. The cause which produces the "shock" has been variously explained. Mr. R. Mallet defines their efficient cause to be "a wave of elastic compression, produced either by the sudden flexure and constraint of the elastic materials forming a portion of the earth's crust, or by sudden relief of this constraint by withdrawal of this force, or by their giving way and becoming fractured." The Professors Rogers attribute the movement to an actual pulsation engendered in the molted matter itself by a linear disruption under enormous tension, giving vent explosively to elastic vapors, either to the surface or into cavernous spaces beneath. Suffice it to say that every part of the world is subject to these "shakes," but that in volcanic districts they occur more frequently than elsewhere, and it is probable that not a day passes but some region is visited by this phenomenon.

To discover spurious greenbacks, or national bank notes divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,461; divide sixty-one by four, and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails be certain that the bill is counterfeit.

The expenses of running the New York State prisons in 1871, above the earnings, was $273,035.99. The inspectors in their annual report complain of the abolition of all kinds of punishment, except the dark cell, alleging that prisoners "cannot be entirely governed by moral suasion or kindness, any more than they could be so controlled before imprisonment.

The second trial of Mrs Wharton upon which she will answer to the charge of attempting to Poison Eugene Van Ness, will begin at Annapolis at the April term of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County. Since her acquittal upon the charge of poisoning Gen. Ketchum, she has never left Annapolis, although statements have been published that she had visited Washington.

A careful investigation of Philadelphia has developed the fact that for the United States census year, ending June 30th, 1870, there were about 8,500 manufacturing establishments, the value of whose products for that year was about $335,000,000, nearly two and a half times the products of the previous census-year.

It costs the United States annually to keep the criminals $50,000,000; to pay the salaries of lawyers, $80,000,000, for intoxicating drinks to satisfy and increase depraved appetites $500,000,000 more; and to keep the clergymen $12,000,000.—This is an arithmetical sermon, short enough to satisfy any one.

The veterans at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, came together the other evening in response to a call "to all who are opposed to the re-nomination of General Grant." The soldiers listened approvingly to some pretty plain language about the President and his managers, and deputized a delegation to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which received only the general direction to support the Liberal Republicans in opposition to Grant.

London to day is the largest city in the world, far surpassing all those of antiquity. According to Gibbon, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000, the population of Pekin is supposed to be about 2,000,000; and that of London is over 3,000,000, one-twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

Japan teas have but recently, (comparatively speaking) become an article of commerce. In 1859, the imports from Japan to the United States were but 47,781 pounds. In 1871, to December 6, the exports reached 13,785,603 pounds. This rapid increase proves how very fast they are growing in favor.

William H. Allen, L. L. D., president of Girard College, Philadelphia, was unanimously elected President of the American Bible Society, at the March meeting of the managers, to succeed Robert Lenox, who had for some years occupied the position.

The greater portion of the town of Shoemaker, in the Caucasus, was recently destroyed by an earthquake. Upwards of one hundred persons were killed, and what were the day before flourishing fields of grain, were by the earthquake converted into a desert.

The Livingston search expedition vessel, Abydos, has arrived at Malta. Foreigners have contributed liberally towards the funds, which now amounts to $21,210, of which $500 has just been subscribed by burnt-out Chicago.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Conservative Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Conservatives of Forsyth County met at the Court-House, in Winston, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Conventions.

J. G. Hill was called to the Chair, and on motion, R. T. Gray was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, five delegates from each Township were appointed to the State Convention to be held at Greensboro on the 1st of May, and three from each Township to attend the District Convention.

The following were appointed Delegates to the State Convention:

Hookeville Township.—J. G. Hill, R. L. Cox, D. H. Poindexter, N. F. Sullivan and B. L. Bitting.

Old Richmond.—T. J. Stauber, Dr. R. A. Hauser, James Reid, H. B. Newsom and James Sprinkle.

Vienna.—H. R. Lehman, Benj. Turner, Olin Doub, E. Transou and Wm. Goslin.

Lewisville.—L. C. Laughenour, Henry Hart, Wm. Griffin, Josiah Wagoner and Asbury Jones.

South Fork.—Jno. Stafford, Samuel Alspaugh, John Boyer, Jno. Reich and A. N. Reich.

Broad Bay.—Dempsey Baily, Alex. Snider, Joseph Knause, W. E. Spach and Tatum Phillips.

Abbott's Creek.—David Smith, J. A. Williamson, Thos. Reich, Jos. Motsinger and John Shields.

Kernersville.—Dr. B. Sapp, Benjamin Elliott, Jno. Watson, Haley Davis and Geo. Wilson.

Belew's Creek.—M. H. Linville, N. F. Sullivan, Joel Fulton, Jacob Fare and W. M. Lancaster.

Middle Fork.—Dr. Dix, Jno. Crews, J. W. Ogburn, Jas. Standiford and S. S. Clemmons.

Salem Chapel.—J. D. Waddell, Col. H. Marshall, J. K. Crawford, E. Marshall and Jackson Guthrie.

Old Town.—Col. Henry Shouse, J. A. Styers, Willis Lawrence, J. J. Petre and J. M. Richmond.

Winston.—C. B. Watson, Henry Fries, T. J. Wilson, R. T. Gray, G. M. Mathes and E. T. Blum.

The following were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, to be held at Wilkesboro on the 9th of May.

Hookeville.—J. G. Hill, O. J. Lehman and Sam'l. Stauber.

Old Richmond.—H. Flynn, G. W. Poindexter and W. Payne.

Vienna.—J. A. Goslen, P. T. Lehman and B. Hendrix.

Lewisville.—George Nissen, Joel Vest and Isaac Hart, Jr.

South Fork.—Theophilus Kimbell, John M. Stafford and Kirby Smith.

Broad Bay.—John Keller, W. E. Spach and Alex. Snider.

Abbott's Creek.—Jeff Smith, Wm. Welborne and Andrew Shields.

Kernersville.—Moses Hasten, N. W. Sapp and Solomon Teague.

Belew's Creek.—Joel Fulton, Tyre Carter and Wm. Medaris.

Middle Fork.—M. H. Morris, Rob't. Gourly and Calvin Crews.

Salem Chapel.—W. J. Kirby, M. Marshall and A. G. Dalton.

Old Town.—Isaac Petree, J. L. Pratt and C. H. Beck.

Winston.—G. M. Mathes, E. T. Blum and J. F. Shaffner.

Upon motion, all Conservative citizens of the county are invited to attend the Convention and act as Delegates.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the choice of the Conservatives of Forsyth county for Governer is Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham, and for Congress, J. M. Clement, of Davie.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Winston Sentinel* and *Salem Press*.

J. G. HILL, *Chm'n.*

R. T. Gray, *Sec'y.*

County Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, a large number of the citizens of Forsyth county met in the Court-House for further consideration of the course to be pursued in relieving themselves of the Railroad Tax, and raising money for defraying the costs in a suit at law, to test the legality of the same, &c.

A. Nicholson, Esq., in the Chair.

Upon a call of representatives of the Townships, all were found to be represented.

The Finance Committee, appointed last meeting, submitted a report showing the amount raised in each Township in cash, and also the amounts pledged, as follows:

Amount of cash received,.....$177 45
Amount pledged,..... 400 00

The Chairman urged, by request, the Committees of the various Townships in the county to raise what money they possibly could for the purpose of defraying the costs of the suit.

After various discussions, participated in by Messrs Teague, Watson and Purnell, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, 27th *April*, at the Court-House in Winston, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where all men, citizens of Forsyth county, who are opposed to paying this tax are expected and urged to come out for final action in this matter and not only come out, but come prepared, as they will be called upon to contribute every dollar they ever expect to pay towards testing the legality of this tax.

A. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*

L. O. Goslen, *Secretary.*

Gen. A. M. Scales.

This gentleman having become prominently associated with the nomination for Governor, has written a letter to the editor of the *Robesonian* in which he says:

"My disabilities have never been removed, and I can't say that I have now any well-grounded expectations that they will be during this session of Congress. I am deeply grateful to my friends in various parts of the State, for the kindness and partiality unsolicited which they have manifested in bringing my name so prominently forward at this time for the gubernatorial office, but I presume they all did so, either upon the idea that my disabilities had been removed or that a general amnesty bill would pass before the meeting of the Convention."

List Your Taxes.—The tax-payers of Winston Township are hereby notified to appear at the following times and places, and list their Real and Personal Property for State and County taxes, according to law:

" Salem, (Town Hall,) Wednesday and Thursday, April 17th and 18th.
" Winston, (Court House,) Friday and Saturday, April 19th and 20th.

It is necessary that the tax list be completed and returned by the 1st of May; and all who fail to attend as above, will find their property returned as unlisted, thereby being subjected to a double tax. Jas. A. Gray, *Clerk.*

Godey's Lady's Book for May duly received. It is a very attractive number, containing the Fashion plates for the Spring season, and a beautiful engraving of the "Old Mare Maggie." It is well filled with choice reading.

The Banner of Temperance, published at Raleigh, has donned a new headdress, which improves the appearance of that excellent paper very much.

☞ Mr. Blickenderfer of the "Notion Store," has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving a heavy stock of Goods in his line. Advertisement next week.

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,

Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS; Gent's and Ladies' *SHOES* and *FANCY GOODS.*

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and *FRIES' GOODS.*

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

New Advertisements.

J. L. Fulkerson—A well selected stock of New Goods.

Patterson & Co. are receiving a choice stock of Goods.

Pfohl & Stockton are opening a carefully selected stock of merchandise in Salem and Winston.

Merchant's Hotel—Winston.

More extended trade notices next week.

A few days back a colored convict in the Penitentiary, named Austin Mingo, from Franklin, sentenced to two years for burglary, made an attack upon the Deputy Warden, Capt Everard Hall, which resulted in his (the convict) receiving a serious wound in the right breast from a bayonet in the hands of one of the guard.

The Statesville *American* says: We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Martin Guy, near Amity church, in Lincoln county, was burned last Monday. Mr. Guy was in attendance on court, and his wife being absent from the premises, the roof ignited from a spark, and the building was rapidly consumed. Through the exertions of the neighbors a portion of the effects of the unfortunate gentleman were saved.

The Tarboro *Enquirer* says: We understand an old wiseacre of our county says he has never known but one spring as late as this, and that year old barns had to be pulled down and new ones built to receive the abundant crop.

The Aiken, S. C., *Journal* boasts of a lady in Carnwell county one hundred and two years of ago, who a few months ago spun thread enough to weave sixty yards of cloth.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: After expending $40,000, developing the long abandoned Portis gold mine, in Nash county, Colonel Sturges, a northern man, has struck a new vein which is likely to yield some millions of the "filthy needful."

Death of Mr. Sill.—We copy from the *Examiner* the following: "This highly respected old gentleman breathed his last at his residence in Salisbury on last Sunday morning. He had been in feeble health for some time, when he was attacked with pneumonia, which was the immediate cause of his death, at about sixty three years of age.

Halifax, N. C., April 10.—A destructive fire occurred here to-day, burning down some six buildings on Main street. It originated in the ginning establishment of Messrs. McMahon & Smith, adjoining the store of these gentlemen, some five of the adjoining houses being burnt with it. One man was hurt.—*Raleigh News.*

On Friday the State Treasurer paid $15,000 to the Board of directors for the State Penitentiary. The requisition was signed by the Governor and approved by what is known as the Caldwell Board of Directors. So says the *News.*

Dividend.—At a meeting of the Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company, held in Greensboro on Tuesday, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of July and January.

A man named Birchfield was fatally shot in Mitchell county a few days ago by a man named John Hill.

Mrs. Henry Middleton, of Asheville, was thrown from her horse a few days since and badly injured.

Died in Hillsboro, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Rev. Moses A. Curtis, D. D. His health had been failing for some time.

Four whales were captured below Beaufort last week. One of them would make a good barbecue—measured only 48 feet in length.

The board of directors of the Penitentiary have ordered work to commence in building the exterior wall.

The Salisbury *Examiner* has been shown a bar of gold from Gold Hill Mine weighing four pounds and valued at $863.30, specia, which was the result of one week's work.

R. H. Whitaker, editor of the *Friend of Temperance*, organized a Council with 32 charter members in Tarboro last week. He also secured 16 names for a council at Wilson.

The famine in Persia is not diminishing, but there is a prospect that it will do so before long. The most recent accounts show that more snow has fallen this year in Persia and the winter severer, than usual. The suffering is thereby undoubtedly increased, intense cold aiding starvation in its deadly work,

South Carolima.—We notice that real estate is being sold for taxes in South Carolina, at ruinously low rates.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to collection of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

MARRIED,

On the 31st of March, by J. H. Cox, Esq., J. W. Grubbs to Miss Ellen Marshall.

DIED,

On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Ellen Snyder Hagen, wife of Rev. F. F. Hagen, in New York City, aged thirty-nine years.

At Farmersville, Collin county, Texas, on the 15th ult., Mr. John C. Burkhart, eldest son of Mr. C. F. Burkhart, of this county, aged years less two weeks.

THE MARKET.

Salem

Provisions.			
Bacon,.....	10@ 15	Chop,.....	
Lard,.....	12@15	Bran,.....	
Pork.....	6½@7	Wheat,.....	
Beef,.....	3@7	Corn,	
Veal,.....	5@7	" (old)	
Mutton,.....	5@	.....	
Butter,.....	25@00	Oats,.....	
Flour.....	4½@5	Peas,.....	00@

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Brown's Warehouse, Winston, April 16.

Corrected weekly by L. H. Jones.

Lugs.—Very common,.....	$4 00	to	$6 00
" Good,.....	6 00	to	9 00
" Fine,.....	9 00	to	15 00
Leaf—Common,.....	4 50	to	7 00
" Good,.....	8 00	to	12 00
" Fine,.....	40 00	to	80 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Apr. 16.

Lugs—Common, Red.....	$6 00	to	$6 50
" Good working.....	7 00	to	50
" Com'n, Bright	10 00	to	00
" Fine, "	12 00	to	00
" Extra Smokers.....	20 00	to	00

Extra lots higher.

Leaf—Common Red,.....	7 00	to	00
" Good	8 00	to	10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,.....	11 00	to	15 00
" Common Bright,.....	20 00	to	30 00
" Good, "	25 00	to	40 00
" Fine, "	50 00	to	75 00
" Extra fine lots.....	75 00	to	100 00

New York, Apr. 15.—Cotton, 23¾ a 24; Flour, 7 60 to 8 10; Corn, 72½ a 73; Wheat, 1 70 a 1 75; Gold, 000 a 110½; Bonds, N. C. old, 00 a 37, new 23 a 00.

Baltimore, Apr. 15.—Cotton 22½ a 00 Flour 6 50 a 7 00; Wheat, $1 85 a $2 10; Corn white, 66 a 67, yellow, 67 a 00; Oats, 54 a 60 Bacon, 5¾ a 7½; Whisky, 89 a 90; Lard 8¾ a 00.

Richmond, Apr. 15.—Wheat, $1 70 a 0 00 Corn 00 a 73; Oats 66 a 00; Flour, superfine 8¼ a 8½.

Norfolk, Apr. 15.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a Corn 66 a 000. Flour 6½ a 8½.

Charlotte, Apr. 15.—Bacon 10 a 0 Flour, 4 50 a 4 60; Corn, 90 a 92; Oats, 70 a Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 0

Fayetteville, Apr. 11.—Bacon 10 a 1 Flour, $7 00 a $8 00; Corn $0 85 a $0 90; Oats, Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Apr. 16.—Flour $6 50 a $7 00; Wheat, red, $1 75 a $1 85, white $1 85 a $1 90; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 7 a 7½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

R. T. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE at the
[illegible] AND VARIETY STORE.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are manufactured from fresh poisonless oils and acids. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

[illegible] TEETH, but she be done with [illegible] beneficent

[illegible] TTS. [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetry.

We Can Make Home Happy.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have not means to puschase
Costly pictures rich and rare—
Though we have not silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare,
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For the flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin,
We can make its inmates happy
And their truest blessings win;
It will make the small room brighter,
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside,
When the evening hours are long—
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy social song—
We can guide some erring brother—
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our homes with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet should evil shadows enter
We must love each other more.

Oh! there are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find,
There's a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

Humorous.

One day Trotter stopped on the road a man who drove a miserable team of six aged little mules and with the ejeculation: "Look a here, pilgrim, I know a man who would give eight hundred dollars if he could see those mules.'

"Why," exclaimed the man, startled by such an unexpected prospect of luck—"you don't say so—who is he?"

He's a blind man," said Trotter, go long."

It is related that a Massachusetts school boy (though the story can be told as well of any other) was asked by his teacher how many commandments there were. "Ten," was the prompt reply. The teacher said there had been one added, and asked him what it was. The boy looked perplexed, scratched his head a moment, then triumphantly replied, "The amendment."

The following dis... which passed ...

A sh... that it ... Andov...

A R... by a ... asked ... The bo... time, ... you ... non...

A ... miles ... "euch ... then ... defini... of the ... mean ...

Hung... you ple... bread wi... dy: "So ... meat with ...

"An old "revolutionist" says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he needn't come again."

An old woman down East crossed a bridge which was marked as "dangerous" without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, she turned about and immediately recrossed.

A countryman in Savannah ... gang of darkies laboring in ... each wearing a ball and chain ... one why that ball was chained ... "To keep people from stealing ... darkey; "heap of thieves about."

A little girl, when asked ... er about suspicious little ... of a dozen choice apples ... haps, mamma, they ... bitten, it was so cold."

"Recollect, sir," ... a gentleman who was ... house without paying ... ollect, sir, if you ... didn't pull it out here."

Don't trouble yourself ... mouth any wider," said a ... who was extending his jaws ... "as I intend to stand outside ... performance."

"My lad," said a young lady to a boy carrying an empty mail bag, "are you the mail boy?"

"Yer dosen't suppose I'se a female boy, does ye?"

A subscriber wishing to stop his paper wrote, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."

"You want a flogging, that's what you want," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it dad, but I'll try to get along without it, said the little independent brat.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered, said to supercede the necessity of a military force—it is, to pass around a contribution box.

A Yankee editor says he'd "like to die a n larfin to see a drinkin chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, for a pocket handkerchief."

A wag, in "what he knows of farming" gives a very good plan to remove widow's weeds. He says a good looking man has only to say "Wilt thou," and they wilt.

"See here, mister," said a lad driven up to a tree by a ferocious dog," if you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

Why is a lady's hair like the latest news?—Because in the morning we always find it in papers.

The lash that a man does not object to have laid on his shoulders, The eye lash of a pretty girl.

A young man having married an heiress said that it wasn't the face of his wife that struck him so much as her figure.

The man who popped the question by "starlight," got his answer in a twinkling.

AT THE STORE OF

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way fo Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER,

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

...ing had considerable experience in the ... flatter ourselves that we ... tock ever brought to ... Cabinet-Makers and ... terest to call upon ... re. ...dware, such as ...sing Machines, ...ne, and sold at ...

...CROCK-...ARE ...at prices as ...

...S, ...se, Spices, Rice ...

...nd Plows, Plow ... a variety of other ...

...on, consisting of Skelp ..., &c.

... grateful to their friends ...ounding country for the ...age they have received, and ...ict attention to business and ... keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. ...

...

...